

## COAL STRIKE PERIL AVERTED.

## WEIGHMEN'S PAY GRIEVANCE REFERRED TO JUDGE GRAY.

Men Want Amount Assessed on All Miners; Operators Say Pennsylvania Laws Forbid It—Both Sides Pled to Accept the Delaware Jurist's Decision.

The question as to check weighmen, in which 40,000 men in the upper anthracite coal mines are involved, has been amicably disposed of. There will be no strike. The issue will be referred for final adjudication to Judge Gray, chairman of the coal commission which was created through the intervention of President Roosevelt in the last days of the great coal strike.

All this was decided upon at a meeting of the conciliation board held in the Central office of the Board of Trade, Building at the corner of Liberty street, this city, yesterday forenoon. A statement of the issues was adopted. It said:

The miners' representatives demand the installation of check weighmen or docking boxes upon all collieries and the collection of his wages from all of the miners. In this connection their claim is supported by Carver v. Wright in his finding in the case of Grievance No. 106.

The operators' representatives agree to the installation of check weighmen or docking boxes upon a major portion of the mines. They also agree to deduct the miner's wages only from such miners as consent thereto. The board also agreed to the claim of the miners that the finding of the board of conciliation, dated July 9, 1903, in the case of Grievance No. 106.

The question at issue, therefore, is whether the resolution of the conciliation board of July 9, 1903, in the case of Grievance No. 106, concerning the deduction of the miner's wages from the miner's wages, is to be annulled by the declaration of Mr. Wright in the case of Grievance No. 106, or whether it is to stand, and to void any further delay or friction on the operators' and miners' representatives to refer the question at issue to Judge Gray.

Under the laws of Pennsylvania it is a felony to deduct any assessment from a miner's pay without his consent. Not only do non-union miners object to having their share of a check weighman's salary deducted from their pay, but many of the union members of the Mine Workers' Union themselves raised the same objection. If the operators' representatives made deductions from all, irrespective of consent on the part of the miners so molested, they laid themselves open to prosecution.

This difficulty was so obvious that on July 9 last the board of conciliation, the representatives of the Mine Workers' Union all concurring, made a ruling that the coal operators deduct the wages of the miner from the envelope of only such miners as gave their consent thereto. After the adoption of this ruling, the board of conciliation, in its unanimously adopted resolution of July 9, 1903, in the case of Grievance No. 106, declared that a new resolution of the board of conciliation in conformity with Judge Gray's decision.

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## MAGISTRATE TAKES PRISONER.

## Causes Arrest of Profane Fellow Passenger and Next Day Fines Him \$10.

Police Magistrate Higginbotham in the Lee avenue police court, Williamsburg, yesterday sat in judgment on a man whom he had arrested on the charge of disorderly conduct. The prisoner was Jacob Rockman, a saloonkeeper at Long Beach, who lives at 41 De Sales place, Brooklyn. He is 47 years old, and on Thursday afternoon while on a car of the Broadway line he refused to pay his fare. Magistrate Higginbotham boarded the car at Broadway and Driggs avenue, intending to go to East New York and take the 3:34 P. M. train to his summer home at Far Rockaway. He had a basket of fruit and a box of flowers for his seven-year-old daughter, who was celebrating her birthday.

The Magistrate, who recently had his mustache shaved off, was not recognized. He sat down beside Rockman. When the conductor came, another man, who was a saloonkeeper for his fare, Rockman became very abusive. There were many women in the car. Magistrate Higginbotham told Rockman to stop using profane language, whereupon the saloonkeeper offered to wipe up the floor with him. Magistrate Higginbotham told Rockman to get out of the car. He refused to do so, and the Magistrate called a policeman. This seemed to anger the saloonkeeper further, and he applied a cuff to the Magistrate's arm at the same time catching hold of his shoulder.

Magistrate Higginbotham sat down the fruit and flowers on the seat ahead of him and yanked the saloonkeeper by the collar. When Policeman McCarthy appeared the Magistrate ordered him to arrest Rockman, and went along to the Bedford avenue police station where he preferred a charge of disorderly conduct.

When Rockman was arraigned yesterday Magistrate Higginbotham denounced him as a lawbreaker, and fined him \$10 or ten days in jail. Rockman paid the fine.

## WOMAN'S HURRY COST HER \$25.

## Mrs. Maxwell Stephenson Fined for Speeding Her Auto Through It.

LIP, L. I., Aug. 19.—Mrs. Maxwell Stephenson's haste to go to the Bay Shore horse show yesterday cost her \$25. She was fined that amount in Justice Wright's court here today for violating the Automobile Speed Law.

Mrs. Stephenson, who is a daughter of the late Robert Cambridge Livingston, was on her way from her mother's home to the horse show grounds at Bay Shore when she was arrested. Patrolman Nelson said she was driving her auto at a rate of seven miles an hour.

The court room was filled with members of the summer colony. Among those present were Robert B. Roosevelt, uncle of the President, and Mrs. Roosevelt; Arthur K. Bourne, Harry T. Peters and other auto owners.

Mrs. Stephenson said that her auto could not have exceeded a speed of eight miles an hour on the day of her arrest. She was brought in after consulting for a few minutes, brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation of a fine of \$25.

Mrs. Stephenson admitted that she was in a hurry on the day of the arrest. She said she was in a hurry to get to the horse show, and that she was in a hurry to get to the horse show, and that she was in a hurry to get to the horse show.

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## GATES IN THE NEW STEEL WAR

## HIS REPUBLIC CO. WILL BACK PITTSBURGH STEEL, IT IS SAID.

Story of a Misunderstanding in the Clairton Deal Which Brought on the War and of \$2,000,000 in Billets on Hand—Corporation Cuts Wire Products.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 19.—That it will not be compelled to fight the United States Steel Corporation is a point asserted by the Pittsburgh Steel Company, against which the big concern has leveled its guns. An official said today that it had been given every assurance that the Republic Iron and Steel Company, owned by John W. Gates, would stick with it in the fight.

It is asserted here that the United States Steel Corporation has about 80,000 tons, or about \$2,000,000 worth of billets in stock, which it threatened in anticipation of a great order from the Pittsburgh Steel Company. The order was considered closed. Months ago, through rate cutting, the Crucible Steel Company forced the United States Steel Corporation to buy its Clairton plant, which had been supplying the Pittsburgh Steel Company with billets.

It was thought by the United States Steel Corporation that the orders and good will went with the sale, but the Pittsburgh Steel Company figured that it had dealt only with the Crucible company and not with the corporation, and so cast about for cheaper billets.

Those on the inside here maintain that the corporation plants had manufactured billets to the amount of 80,000 tons before it was found that the Pittsburgh Steel Company did not intend to buy them.

The American Steel and Wire Company issued orders yesterday to meet the reduction of the Pittsburgh Steel Company on wire products by giving retailers the benefit of the wholesale price in carload lots, which means a reduction of about \$1 a ton.

Rogers, Brown & Co. in their weekly circular on pig iron say that the cut may stir up business eventually, but temporarily buying in at low prices can be checked until it is seen how low prices can go.

The Lackawanna Steel Company, which is the strongest independent producer of pig iron, and which is said to have 56,000 tons of ore in sight, was reported yesterday to have cut the price on beams and plates and to have refused to confirm the report could be had at the company's office.

## THIEF BREAKS ANKLE.

## Newark Burglar Worried More Over His Injury Than His Arrest.

When the police went to the house of Charles Meyer at 435 Springfield avenue, Newark, yesterday morning, they found him bathing a broken ankle in a tub of hot water. Meyer, the police say, broke into the house of Morris Wolf, at 38 Hillside avenue, Newark, on Wednesday morning and stole \$4.75 in small change and a money bag. Meyer's transfer punch. These were found in his pocket when he was arrested. He was seen by Wolf while robbing the house and jumped from a second story window.

Meyer said yesterday that he was so excited at the time that he ran home without noticing that his ankle was injured, and did not discover that the bones were broken until he got up on Tuesday. He said he thought he had broken his ankle, and that he was so worried over his injury that he had not thought of his arrest.

The police records show that he has been bad since boyhood, having been convicted of stealing a money bag, burning the eyes out of a neighbor's rabbit with a hot poker and committing a number of sneak thefts.

## LABOR LEADER ARRESTED.

## Cooney Charged With Taking Pay for Advertisements That Don't Appear.

Richard T. Cooney of Ozone, L. I., who was at one time a labor leader of some note, was arrested yesterday, and charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. It was alleged that he represented himself as an agent of the "Manual of the Knights of Labor," and secured \$5 from Herbert Heroy, treasurer of the Robert B. Kelly Co., dealers in teas and coffees, at 38 Whitehall street, for an advertisement in the "Manual" of the Knights of Labor. Cooney was ever in his employ.

Assistant District Attorney Kotel says that several publishers of labor papers have complained against Cooney and that a large number of well known firms have paid him money in the belief that he had been authorized to canvass for such publications.

Magistrate Moss held Cooney under \$500 bonds for examination on Monday.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

## MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises . . . 5:53 Sun sets . . . 7:52 Moon rises 12:26 Sandy Hook . . . 2:54 Fog . . . 3:26 Hill Gates . . . 4:10

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## OCEAN STEAMERS.

## AMERICAN LINE.

ELIZABETH—CHEROKEE—SOUTHAMPTON. Sailing Saturdays at 10:30 A. M. to N. R. Germany. Aug. 20 (St. Paul). Sept. 3 (New York). Sept. 10 (London). Sept. 17 (Antwerp). Sept. 24 (Hamburg). Sept. 31 (London). Oct. 8 (Antwerp). Oct. 15 (Hamburg). Oct. 22 (London). Oct. 29 (Antwerp). Nov. 5 (Hamburg). Nov. 12 (London). Nov. 19 (Antwerp). Nov. 26 (Hamburg). Dec. 3 (London). Dec. 10 (Antwerp). Dec. 17 (Hamburg). Dec. 24 (London). Dec. 31 (Antwerp). Jan. 7 (Hamburg). Jan. 14 (London). Jan. 21 (Antwerp). Jan. 28 (Hamburg). Feb. 4 (London). Feb. 11 (Antwerp). Feb. 18 (Hamburg). Feb. 25 (London). Mar. 4 (Antwerp). Mar. 11 (Hamburg). Mar. 18 (London). Mar. 25 (Antwerp). Apr. 1 (Hamburg). Apr. 8 (London). Apr. 15 (Antwerp). Apr. 22 (Hamburg). Apr. 29 (London). May 6 (Antwerp). May 13 (Hamburg). May 20 (London). May 27 (Antwerp). Jun. 3 (Hamburg). Jun. 10 (London). Jun. 17 (Antwerp). Jun. 24 (Hamburg). Jun. 31 (London). Jul. 8 (Antwerp). Jul. 15 (Hamburg). Jul. 22 (London). Jul. 29 (Antwerp). Aug. 5 (Hamburg). Aug. 12 (London). Aug. 19 (Antwerp). Aug. 26 (Hamburg). Aug. 31 (London). Sep. 7 (Antwerp). Sep. 14 (Hamburg). Sep. 21 (London). Sep. 28 (Antwerp). Oct. 5 (Hamburg). Oct. 12 (London). Oct. 19 (Antwerp). Oct. 26 (Hamburg). Oct. 31 (London). Nov. 7 (Antwerp). Nov. 14 (Hamburg). Nov. 21 (London). Nov. 28 (Antwerp). Dec. 5 (Hamburg). Dec. 12 (London). Dec. 19 (Antwerp). Dec. 26 (Hamburg). Dec. 31 (London). Jan. 7 (Antwerp). Jan. 14 (Hamburg). Jan. 21 (London). Jan. 28 (Antwerp). Feb. 4 (Hamburg). Feb. 11 (London). Feb. 18 (Antwerp). Feb. 25 (Hamburg). Feb. 29 (London). Mar. 6 (Antwerp). Mar. 13 (Hamburg). Mar. 20 (London). Mar. 27 (Antwerp). Apr. 3 (Hamburg). Apr. 10 (London). Apr. 17 (Antwerp). Apr. 24 (Hamburg). Apr. 30 (London). May 7 (Antwerp). May 14 (Hamburg). May 21 (London). May 28 (Antwerp). Jun. 4 (Hamburg). Jun. 11 (London). Jun. 18 (Antwerp). Jun. 25 (Hamburg). Jun. 30 (London). Jul 7 (Antwerp). Jul 14 (Hamburg). Jul 21 (London). Jul 28 (Antwerp). Aug 4 (Hamburg). Aug 11 (London). Aug 18 (Antwerp). Aug 25 (Hamburg). Aug 31 (London). Sep 7 (Antwerp). Sep 14 (Hamburg). Sep 21 (London). Sep 28 (Antwerp). Oct 5 (Hamburg). Oct 12 (London). Oct 19 (Antwerp). Oct 26 (Hamburg). Oct 31 (London). Nov 7 (Antwerp). Nov 14 (Hamburg). Nov 21 (London). Nov 28 (Antwerp). Dec 5 (Hamburg). Dec 12 (London). Dec 19 (Antwerp). Dec 26 (Hamburg). Dec 31 (London). Jan 7 (Antwerp). Jan 14 (Hamburg). Jan 21 (London). Jan 28 (Antwerp). Feb 4 (Hamburg). Feb 11 (London). Feb 18 (Antwerp). Feb 25 (Hamburg). Feb 29 (London). Mar 6 (Antwerp). Mar 13 (Hamburg). Mar 20 (London). Mar 27 (Antwerp). Apr 3 (Hamburg). Apr 10 (London). Apr 17 (Antwerp). Apr 24 (Hamburg). Apr 30 (London). May 7 (Antwerp). May 14 (Hamburg). May 21 (London). May 28 (Antwerp). Jun 4 (Hamburg). Jun 11 (London). Jun 18 (Antwerp). Jun 25 (Hamburg). Jun 30 (London). Jul 7 (Antwerp). Jul 14 (Hamburg). Jul 21 (London). Jul 28 (Antwerp). Aug 4 (Hamburg). Aug 11 (London). Aug 18 (Antwerp). Aug 25 (Hamburg). Aug 31 (London). Sep 7 (Antwerp). Sep 14 (Hamburg). Sep 21 (London). Sep 28 (Antwerp). Oct 5 (Hamburg). Oct 12 (London). Oct 19 (Antwerp). Oct 26 (Hamburg). Oct 31 (London). Nov 7 (Antwerp). Nov 14 (Hamburg). Nov 21 (London). Nov 28 (Antwerp). Dec 5 (Hamburg). Dec 12 (London). Dec 19 (Antwerp). Dec 26 (Hamburg). Dec 31 (London). Jan 7 (Antwerp). Jan 14 (Hamburg). Jan 21 (London). Jan 28 (Antwerp). Feb 4 (Hamburg). Feb 11 (London). Feb 18 (Antwerp). Feb 25 (Hamburg). Feb 29 (London). Mar 6 (Antwerp). Mar 13 (Hamburg). Mar 20 (London). Mar 27 (Antwerp). Apr 3 (Hamburg). Apr 10 (London). Apr 17 (Antwerp). Apr 24 (Hamburg). Apr 30 (London). May 7 (Antwerp). May 14 (Hamburg). May 21 (London). May 28 (Antwerp). Jun 4 (Hamburg). Jun 11 (London). Jun 18 (Antwerp). Jun 25 (Hamburg). Jun 30 (London). Jul 7 (Antwerp). Jul 14 (Hamburg). Jul 21 (London). Jul 28 (Antwerp). Aug 4 (Hamburg). Aug 11 (London). Aug 18 (Antwerp). Aug 25 (Hamburg). Aug 31 (London). Sep 7 (Antwerp). Sep 14 (Hamburg). Sep 21 (London). Sep 28 (Antwerp). Oct 5 (Hamburg). Oct 12 (London). Oct 19 (Antwerp). Oct 26 (Hamburg). Oct 31 (London). Nov 7 (Antwerp). Nov 14 (Hamburg). Nov 21 (London). Nov 28 (Antwerp). Dec 5 (Hamburg). Dec 12 (London). Dec 19 (Antwerp). Dec 26 (Hamburg). Dec 31 (London). Jan 7 (Antwerp). Jan 14 (Hamburg). Jan 21 (London). Jan 28 (Antwerp). Feb